

REVISION OF AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA. OECOPHORIDAE. II.

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[Read 26th April, 1933.]

17. Gen. TELANEPSIA, n.g.

τηλανεψιος, a distant cousin.

Head with loosely appressed scales. Tongue present. Maxillary palpi minute, appressed to tongue. Labial palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, moderately thickened with loosely appressed scales; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten. Posterior tibiae with long hairs on dorsum. Forewings with 2 from closely before angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings broadly ovate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 from middle of cell.

Apparently allied to the New Zealand genus *Gymnobathra*, and if so an interesting discovery. In the type specimen the left forewing is abnormal in having 7 and 8 coincident, and 3 and 4 shortly stalked. *Gymnobathra* differs in neururation by the origin of 2 of forewings from long before angle.

118. TELANEPSIA ORICALLA, n. sp.

ὄρικαλλος, a mountain beauty.

♀. 22 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; white. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous; apices of tegulae and a large posterior spot white. Abdomen ferruginous-fuscous; apices of segments grey-whitish. Legs fuscous, tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, strongly oblique; white; a basal fuscous costal spot; a rather narrow dark fuscous fascia from two-fifths costa to one-third dorsum, anterior edge straight, posterior sometimes irregular; an irregular fascia from two-thirds costa to tornus, narrow on margins, strongly dilated in disc with a short anterior truncate projection, brownish-fuscous; a large triangular brownish-fuscous subapical spot; some dark fuscous dots around apex and on termen; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings whitish with a slight grey suffusion towards apex and termen; cilia ochreous-whitish.

New South Wales: Barrington Tops in December; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

18. Gen. BARYZANCLA, n.g.

βαρυζαγκλος, with heavy sickles.

Tongue present. Palpi very long, recurved; second joint three times length of face, much thickened with appressed scales, somewhat rough anteriorly; terminal joint about two-thirds, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male minute. Forewings with 2 and 3 closely approximated, connate, or stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 from below middle of cell.

A derivative of *Leptocroca*, differing in the palpi and antennae. Type, *B. dysclyta*.

119. BARYZANCLA DYSCLYTA, n. sp.

δυσκλυτος, inglorious.

♂, ♀. 18–20 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi grey mixed with fuscous; posterior surface of terminal joint whitish. Antennae grey, becoming fuscous towards apex. Abdomen grey; tuft grey-whitish. Legs fuscous. Forewings sub-oblong, rather narrow, costa slightly arched to middle, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen oblique; grey; stigmata fuscous, minute or obsolete; first discal at one-third, plical beyond it, second discal before two-thirds; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Western Australia: Kalamunda, near Perth, in December; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

120. BARYZANCLA ITHYGRAMMA, n. sp.

ιθυγραμμος, with straight markings.

♂, ♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi grey; anterior edge of second joint, and terminal joint towards apex, fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, towards apex grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, suboval, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey-whitish irrorated with fuscous; markings dark fuscous; a narrow streak along fold to one-third; a discal dot at one-third, another at two-thirds, between them a short longitudinal streak; some dark fuscous irroration on veins towards termen; cilia pale grey with some dark fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Western Australia: Mt. Dale in January; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

19. Gen. HOPLOSTEGA Meyr.

Exot. Micro., i, p. 235.

Palpi rather short, curved, ascending; second joint not nearly reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint nearly as long as second, rather stout. Antennae in male stout, shortly ciliated, basal joint concave beneath, forming a small eyecap, pecten present. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

Monospecific, allied to *Leptocroca*, differing in the peculiar antennae.

121, *ochroma* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, p. 781 (Brisbane; Sydney; Beaconsfield).

20. Gen. GONIABELA, n.g.

γωνιοβελος, with angled palpi.

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, curved, ascending; second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales and dilated at apex into a small anterior apical tuft; terminal joint shorter than second. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations of male rather long. Forewings narrow, elongate; 2 and 3 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 from middle of cell.

Type, *G. astatopis*. A derivative of *Leptocroca*, from which it may be readily distinguished by the palpi.

Three species: 122, *astatopis*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—123, *nonymopis*, n. sp. (Toowoomba).—124, *idiospila*, n. sp. (Mt. Gregson, N.S.W.).

122. GONIOBELA ASTATOPIS, n. sp.

ἀστατωπις, variable.

♂. 19–21 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi brown. Antennae brown, basal joint fuscous; ciliations in male 3. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, elongate-oval, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous-brown; a sub-basal median fuscous suffusion; discal dots approximated at about two-fifths and three-fifths, plical before first discal; a curved subterminal line of fuscous dots commencing beneath three-fourths costa; an obscure series of costal dots from middle to apex; cilia fuscous-brown, bases barred with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia whitish, faintly ochreous-tinged.

This species is variable. In a second example the antennae, head, thorax, and basal third of forewings except dorsum are brown-whitish. In a third the forewings are pale fuscous without markings.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 ft.) in March; three specimens.

123. GONIOBELA NONYMOPIS, n. sp.

νονυμωπις, insignificant.

♂. 17 mm. Head and palpi whitish. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male 3. Thorax whitish. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish. Forewings narrow, elongate-oval, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish with slight fuscous suffusion near dorsum and tornus; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Queensland: Toowoomba in April; one specimen.

124. GONIOBELA IDIOSPILA, n. sp.

ἰδιοσπιλος, with a peculiar spot.

♂. 18–20 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi fuscous; inner surface of second joint whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 3. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey with fuscous markings; a large triangular spot on costa at one-third; a sub-basal median dot; a white spot above tornus surrounded by a considerable fuscous suffusion; a transverse discal mark at three-fifths touching this; a series of dots from beneath midcosta, sharply bent before apex and continued parallel to termen; cilia grey-whitish with a median series of fuscous bars. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Variable; in a second example head, thorax, and basal third of forewings except dorsum are whitish.

New South Wales: Mt. Gregson in March; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

21. Gen. LEPTOCROGA Meyr.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1885, p. 775. Type, *L. sanguinolenta* Meyr.

Palpi moderately or very long, curved, ascending; second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed or loosely appressed scales; terminal joint shorter or rarely as long as second (three-fifths to one). Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male short or long (1 to 5). Forewings with 2 and 3 connate or stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 from below middle of cell.

An endemic derivative of *Borkhausenia*, easily distinguished when 2 and 3 of forewings are stalked, less easily when these veins are almost connate. I include here the two species referred to *Pauronota* Low., though with some doubt, as I have not seen either of them. I include also *Guestia uniformis* Meyr. It is true that in some examples of this species 2, 3 and 4 of forewings are stalked, but in others 4 arises from the cell. I have examined a specimen of *tetratychna* Low., the type of *Arlozyga* Low., and find that it is a *Prototechia*. That genus therefore disappears.

Forty species: 125, *synaptospila*, n. sp. (Mt. Tambourine).—126, *stenophanes*, n. sp. (Beaconsfield, Macedon, Strahan).—127, *niphadia*, Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 795 (Mackay to Sydney).—128, *eucentra*, Turn., *Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1927, p. 139 (Tasmanian Mts.).—129, *notospila*, n. sp. (Sydney).—130, *sanguinolenta*, Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 775 (Brisbane to Melbourne; Adelaide).—131, *comarcha* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 367 (Pinnaroo, S.A.).—†132, *epimicta* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 786 (Deloraine, Tas.).—133, *platynephela*, n. sp. (Toowoomba).—134, *chersonomicta* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 308 (Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine).—135, *polioleuca*, n. sp. (Cape York).—136, *iodes* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1901, p. 94 (Adelaide, Mt. Lofty).—137, *ischnota* Low., *ibid.*, 1903, p. 226 (Broken Hill).—138, *actinipha* Low., *ibid.*, 1901, p. 95 (Broken Hill).—†139, *grammocentra* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 367 (Duarina).—140, *delosticha* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1915, p. 483 (Broken Hill).—141, *megaloplaca* Low., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1900, p. 46 (Broken Hill).—142, *symmadelpha* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1915, p. 483 (Broken Hill).—143, *thermoloma* Low., *ibid.*, 1901, p. 96 (Broken Hill).—144, *lasioprepes* Low., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1915, p. 484 (Broken Hill).—145, *adelphodes* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1893, p. 178 (Gisborne, Adelaide).—146, *spanioleuca*, n. sp. (W.A.: Denmark).—147, *athletis* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1887, p. 961 (Mt. Lofty).—148, *sphaleropsis* Meyr., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1902, p. 168 (Beaconsfield, Gisborne).—149, *adoxodes*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—150, *clepsiphanes*, n. sp. (W.A.: Mundaring).—151, *dryinodes* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1888, p. 1565 (Melbourne, Adelaide) = *peladctpha* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1894, p. 101 (W.A.: Kalgoorlie).—152, *eurybapta* Low., *ibid.*, 1908, p. 117 (Broken Hill).—153, *zophosema*, Low., *ibid.*, 1905, p. 108 (Broken Hill).—154, *amydrosema*, Low., *ibid.*, 1903, p. 227 (Mt. Wellington).—†155, *nicaea* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1902, p. 147 (Tasmania).—156, *dysopta*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—157, *meselectra*, Meyr., *ibid.*, 1902, p. 148 (Duarina, Gympie, Brisbane, Toowoomba).—†158, *ophthalmias* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1887, p. 950 (W.A.: Albany).—†159, *pseudopis* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 368 (W.A.: Busselton).—160, *eusema* Low., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1900, p. 413 (Broken Hill).—161, *balia*, n. sp. (Bunya Mts.).—162, *chaetophora*, n. sp. (Tweed Heads).—163, *uniformis* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, p. 781 (Bathurst, Mt. Canoblas, Mt. Lofty).—164, *caenosa*, n. sp. (Bourke).

125. LEPTOCROCA SYNAPTOSPILA, n. sp.

συναπτοσπιλος, with conjoined spots.

♂. 15–16 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous mixed with pale ochreous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male nearly 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, oval, costa rather strongly arched, apex acute, termen extremely oblique; whitish-ochreous with fuscous irroration and markings; an ill-defined fuscous blotch on base of costa; first discal at one-third, plical slightly beyond it, both enlarged

and confluent forming a slightly oblique transverse bar; second discal very obscure at two-thirds, a more distinct spot before and beneath it; sometimes obscure suffused costal spots at three-fourths and near apex; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings elongate-ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Mt. Tambourine in November; two specimens.

126. *LEPTOCROCA STENOPHANES*, n. sp.

στεροφανης, narrow.

♂, ♀. 16–18 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous-whitish; ciliations in male 1. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen in male whitish, in female grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, elongate, oval; costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish more or less densely irrorated with pale fuscous; an outwardly curved fuscous line from one-third costa to one-third dorsum, sometimes very distinct; a fuscous discal dot at two-thirds; a series of minute fuscous dots very near to termen and apical one-fourth of costa; cilia whitish with fuscous irroration. Hindwings elongate-ovate; in male whitish-grey, in female grey; cilia whitish.

Victoria: Beaconsfield and Macedon in November (Lyell). Tasmania: Strahan in February (♀ type). Three specimens.

129. *LEPTOCROCA NOTOSPILA*, n. sp.

νωτοσπιλος, with dorsal spot.

♂, ♀. 18–20 mm. Head and thorax pale grey. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1½. Abdomen and legs grey. Forewings narrow, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen extremely oblique; 2 and 3 connate; pale grey with scattered fuscous irroration mostly in distal two-thirds; an irregular sharply defined dark fuscous blotch on dorsum from one-third to two-thirds, its apex formed by plical stigma; beyond this a triangular spot on costa at one-third, its apex formed by first discal; second discal at two-thirds, sometimes confluent with a dot near termen above tornus; a series of minute fuscous dots close to termen and apical half of costa; cilia grey. Hindwings elongate-ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Very similar to *L. eucentra* Turn., but the head is grey, not whitish, and the forewing lacks the basal and discal dots of that species.

New South Wales: Sydney (St. Mary's) in September; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

133. *LEPTOCROCA PLATYNEPHELA*, n. sp.

πλατυνεφελος, broadly clouded.

♀. 14–16 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; dark fuscous, second joint with post-median and apical, terminal joint with median whitish rings. Antennae blackish finely annulated with whitish. Thorax dark fuscous; tegulae and a posterior dot whitish. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs whitish with dark fuscous irroration. Forewings rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; white rather densely irrorated with dark fuscous so as to appear grey; but central area of disc suffusedly whitish; stigmata fuscous, often indistinct, first discal at one-third, plical slightly beyond it, second discal at two-thirds, a dark fuscous costal dot at middle and another beyond it;

a series of dark fuscous dots forming a line from three-fourths costa to tornus, curved close to termen; cilia ochreous-whitish, bases irrorated with dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

The annulated palpi should be useful in distinguishing this obscure species.

Queensland: Toowoomba in October; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

135. *LEPTOCROCA POLIOLEUCA*, n. sp.

πολιολευκος, greyish-white.

♂, ♀. 14-15 mm. Head and thorax greyish-white. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; white, second joint with subapical, terminal joint with basal and subapical blackish rings. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male less than 1. Abdomen whitish. Legs grey-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; greyish-white with markings and some scattered scales blackish; first discal at one-third, plical well beyond it, second discal at two-thirds; a series of dots close to margin along apical third of costa and whole of termen; cilia white. Hindwings elongate-ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Cape York in October; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

136. *LEPTOCROCA IODES* LOW.

I have examined a specimen so named from Coll. Lower. In this the pecten is denuded, but a few scales are left, and 2 and 3 of forewings are stalked. It is not the type, and there is therefore a possibility of erroneous identification, but that *iodes* is referable to *Schiffermuelleria* appears to me very improbable.

146. *LEPTOCROCA SPANIOLEUCA*, n. sp.

σπανιολευκος, scantily white.

♂, ♀. 20-22 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; fuscous with a more or less pronounced whitish subapical band, inner surface mostly whitish; terminal joint three-fourths, fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey; tuft grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair except tarsi whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish with fine fuscous irroration, appearing grey; a short fuscous streak from base of costa; a short longitudinal dark fuscous streak before middle of disc, sometimes obsolete, succeeded by a whitish dot, and this by a dark fuscous discal dot beyond middle; an outwardly curved fuscous line from three-fourths costa to tornus, sometimes indistinct; beyond this a series of short radiating streaks to termen; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Western Australia: Denmark in March and April; eight specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

149. *LEPTOCROCA ADOXODES*, n. sp.

ἀδοξωδης, obscure.

♂. 18 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; fuscous, apices of second and terminal joints ochreous-whitish. Antennae dark fuscous with fine whitish annulations; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen reddish-brown; apices of terminal segments and

tuft grey. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, oblong, costa nearly straight, except at base, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; whitish with dense fuscous irroration, which is uniform except over centre of disc and before apex, which are paler; stigmata dark fuscous, obscure, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal at two-thirds; a dark streak connects second discal with apex, and a large round spot with tornus, both are ill-defined; cilia pale grey with two rows of fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Queensland: Springbrook, Macpherson Range, in October; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

150. *LEPTOCROCA CLEPSIPHANES*, n. sp.

κλεψιφανης, of misleading appearance.

♀. 20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; pale grey with some fuscous irroration. Antennae grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; pale grey with fuscous irroration; markings dark fuscous; first discal forming a short narrow transverse discal mark at one-third, plical beneath it, minute, second discal before two-thirds, a short longitudinal streak between and above discals; veins in terminal area partly outlined with dark fuscous; cilia grey-whitish with some fuscous points. Hindwings broadly ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

An obscure form, which looks like a *Eulechria*. Apparently a winter species. Nearest *L. spheropsis*.

Western Australia: Mundaring in June; one specimen received from Mr. J. Clark.

156. *LEPTOCROCA DYSOPTA*, n. sp.

δυσοπτος, obscure.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax brown, with fuscous irroration. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint five-sixths; brown with fuscous irroration. Antennae brown with fuscous annulations. Abdomen brown. Legs fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings on tibiae and tarsi; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 connate or nearly so; brown sparsely irrorated with fuscous; stigmata fuscous, first discal at one-fourth, followed by one or two dots in a line, second discal beyond middle, plical slightly beyond first discal; cilia brown. Hindwings elongate-ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

This obscure species should be recognizable by its long palpi and general brown coloration.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 ft.) in November; one specimen.

161. *LEPTOCROCA BALIA*, n. sp.

βαλιος, spotted.

♀. 22 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint one-half; whitish, second joint with base of external surface and some scattered scales fuscous, terminal joint fuscous anteriorly. Antennae fuscous becoming grey towards base, but basal joint fuscous. Abdomen grey, apices of segments grey-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous, tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings suboval, costa strongly

arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-grey with some grey suffusion and blackish markings; a streak from base along fold ending in an elongate spot at one-fifth; discals small but distinct, first at one-third, second at about middle; costal dots at one-fifth and three-fifths, and three before apex; a fine dotted line from two-thirds costa, outwardly oblique, rather sharply angled in middle, ending on dorsum before tornus; some terminal dots; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. (3,000 ft.) in May; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

162. *LEPTOCROCA CHAETOPHORA*, n. sp.

χαίτοφορος, hair-plumed.

♂. 22-24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint one-half; fuscous; extreme apices of second and terminal joints whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen fuscous; apices of segments and tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with ochreous rings. Forewings moderately broad, dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 3 and 4 out of 2; whitish densely and uniformly irrorated with fuscous; markings obscure, dark fuscous; discals approximated, first beyond one-third, second before two-thirds, plical before first; a longitudinal streak between base and first discal, sometimes a pale spot immediately following second discal; a subterminal series of dots from two-thirds costa to before tornus; cilia whitish, bases with fuscous irroration, a grey subapical line. Hindwings ovate; in male with a spreading tuft of long hairs from base of dorsum; ochreous-whitish becoming grey-whitish towards apex; cilia whitish with two faint grey lines.

This species combines the peculiar neuration found sometimes, but not constantly, in *L. (Glestia) uniformis*, with the expanding hairtuft on hindwings found in *B. (Disselia) aleurota*.

Queensland: Southport in June and July; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

164. *LEPTOCROCA CAENOSA*, n. sp.

caenosus, muddy.

♂. 22 mm. Head pale brown. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; pale brown, base of second joint and anterior surface of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous-brown; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous-brown. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous-brown; stigmata pale reddish-brown, partly outlined with fuscous, first discal at one-third, plical well before it, second discal before two-thirds, larger; cilia fuscous-brown. Hindwings elongate-ovate; grey; cilia grey.

New South Wales: Bourke (Helms Coll.); one specimen.

22. Gen. *PHANEROLOPHA*, n.g.

φανερολοφος, with distinct crest.

Palpi long, ascending, recurved; second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, somewhat more thickened and rough towards apex; terminal joint as long as second, slender. Antennae with basal pecten;

in male shortly ciliated. Thorax with a posterior crest. Forewings with 2 well separate, 7 to costa. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, 5 from below middle of cell.

A development of *Borkhausenia*. New species may be expected from inland districts.

165. PHANEROLOPIA PHAEOBAPHES, n. sp.

φαιοβαφης, dusky-suffused.

♂. 18 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey with fuscous irroration. Palpi fuscous, inner surface of second joint whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; middle tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; whitish-grey; basal, dorsal, and subapical areas broadly suffused with fuscous, leaving a pale spot above one-fourth dorsum, and an ill-defined pale median streak; first discal beyond one-third or obsolete, second discal at two-thirds; sometimes obscure fuscous streaks on veins in terminal area; cilia fuscous, apices whitish-grey. Hindwings elongate-oval; grey, paler towards base; cilia grey.

Queensland: Stanthorpe in February; Mitchell in September; two specimens. Type in Coll. Barnard.

23. Gen. TRINACONEURA, n.g.

τρινακονευρος, trident-nerved.

Palpi rather short, curved, ascending; second joint not nearly reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales; terminal joint two-thirds. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male long. Forewings narrow; 2 and 3 separate, 7 to costa. Hindwings narrow, elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 stalked or rarely coincident, 5 nearly approximated or connate from lower angle of cell.

A derivative of *Borkhausenia*.

166. TRINACONEURA HOMOGYPSA, n. sp.

ὁμογυψος, uniformly whitish.

♂. 16 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi whitish; apex of second joint fuscous. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male 3. Abdomen pale ochreous-brown, apices of segments, tuft, and underside whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings narrow, elongate-oval, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; whitish with some scanty grey irroration in terminal area; cilia whitish. Hindwings elongate-ovate; whitish; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Stradbroke Island in August; one specimen.

24. Gen. BORKHAUSENIA.

Hb., Verz., p. 420; Meyr., *Gen. Insect. Oecoph.*, p. 37. Type, *B. minutella* Linn. from Europe.

Palpi rather short or moderately long, curved, ascending; second joint not reaching or exceeding base of antennae; with appressed scales; terminal joint usually shorter than second. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male short or long ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 5). Forewings with 2 separate, 7 to costa. Hindwings elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate (sometimes almost lanceolate); 3 and 4 connate, or rarely stalked or even coincident, 5 rarely from middle of cell, usually from below middle.

A large and primitive genus. Meyrick records 37 Palaearctic species, 7 Nearctic, 4 Neotropical, but none from the Oriental region. They are numerous in New Zealand and Eastern Australia, and, being mostly small and inconspicuous,

many more will be discovered. Meyrick infers that the genus developed in Central Asia, while separated from the Indian peninsula, and spread through North America and the Andes to Antarctica, and thence to New Zealand and Australia.

Though vein 7 of forewings runs normally to the costa, in an occasional specimen it may run to the apex on one or both sides. Consequently the genus may be confused with *Eulechria*, if only a single example is examined. Of four examples of *B. semiota* (the type of *Crossophora*), in two 3 and 4 of hindwings were found connate, in two coincident. In two of *B. gypsomicta*, not nearly related to *semiota* specifically, these two veins were coincident in both. Meyrick notes similar variations in the hindwings of *Eulechria*. The species of *Borkhausenia* fall into two natural groups, those with narrow forewings and ovate-lanceolate hindwings, and those with broader forewings and elongate-ovate hindwings, but intermediate forms occur, and it would be a mistake to divide the genus.

Eighty-one Species: 167, *leptophylla*, n. sp. (Eungella).—168, *chryseres* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1898, p. 207 (Brisbane to Melbourne). = *amphixantha*, Low., *ibid.*, 1904, p. 169; *saltuosa* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 172.—169, *pentochra* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1894, p. 102 (Sea Lake, Eucla).—170, *tetratherma* Low., *ibid.*, 1896, 165 (Glen Innes to Melbourne).—171, *semiota* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, 797 (Duaranga, Brisbane, Sydney).—†172, *taractis* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, 297 (Sydney).—†173, *lychnosema* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 787 (Sydney; St. Helen's, Tas.).—174, *erythrocephala* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1904, p. 169 (Broken Hill).—175, *nyctora* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 297 (Katoomba, Gisborne).—176, *homopela*, n. sp. (W.A.: Denmark).—177, *diaxesta* Meyr., *Arkiv f. Zool.*, xiv (15), p. 6 (Atherton).—178, *maculifera* Low., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1899, p. 11 (Milmerran, Broken Hill).—†179, *oenopa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, p. 796 (Quorn, S.A.).—180, *scotiodes* Meyr., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1902, p. 151 (Adelaide).—181, *poliocrana* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 787 (Katoomba).—182, *tanytricha*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—183, *phanerosticta*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—184, *perigrapta*, n. sp. (W.A.: Denmark).—185, *chalcoteucta*, n. sp. (Gisborne).—186, *hypochalcha* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, p. 782 (Sydney, Gisborne, East Tasmania).—187, *oxypeuces* Turn., *Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1926, p. 141 (Beaconsfield, Vic., Bothwell, Tas.).—188, *gypsopleura* Turn., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1916, p. 338 (W.A.: Cunderdin).—189, *crymorrhoa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1669 (Sydney, Pt. Lincoln, Tasmania).—190, *dolosella* Wlk., xxviii, p. 539; Meyr., *ibid.*, 1882, p. 539; = *petrophanes* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 162 (Tenterfield, Newcastle to Gisborne).—191, *desiccata* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 296 (W.A.: Waroona, Geraldton).—192, *gypsomicta*, n. sp. (Stanthorpe).—†193, *catochopis* Meyr., *ibid.*, ii, p. 307 (Brisbane).—†194, *asparta* Meyr., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1906, p. 36 (Sydney, W.A.: Albany).—195, *lechriomochla*, n. sp. (Barrington Tops).—†196, *spodostrota* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1902, p. 173 (Katoomba).—197, *nigripuncta*, n. sp. (Cradle Mt.).—†198, *lagara* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 783 (Rosewood, Sydney).—†199, *reprobata* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 307 (Brisbane).—200, *albipectinata*, n. sp. (Brisbane, Toowoomba).—201, *eremaea* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 783 (Brisbane, Toowoomba, Glen Innes, Tasmania).—202, *nubifera* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, 784 (Duaranga, Brisbane, Glen Innes, Ebor). = *cyclozona* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1905, p. 109.—203, *serrulifera*, n. sp. (Brisbane).—204, *aleurota* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 799 (Toowoomba to Mt. Lofty; Tasmania).—205, *ulophylla*, n. sp. (W.A.: Albany).—206, *lymphatica*, Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, p. 785 (Mt. Wilson to Mt. Lofty;

Tasmania).—207, *macroptera* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 338 (Mt. Kosciusko).—208, *gypsodes*, n. sp. (W.A.: Perth).—209, *tholopa* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 336 (Mt. Tambourine, Macpherson Range).—210, *misella*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—211, *trivialis* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 172 (Mt. Wilson, Gembrook, Beaconsfield, Tasmania).—212, *vernilis*, n. sp. (W.A.: Denmark).—213, *cnecocrana*, n. sp. (Sydney).—214, *flavipuncta*, n. sp. (Cairns).—215, *paurophylla* Turn., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1916, p. 337 (Brisbane, Stradbroke I., Tweed Heads).—216, *lisoptera*, n. sp. (Cairns, Stradbroke I.).—217, *leptocneca*, n. sp. (Eungella).—218, *asyneta* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, p. 795 (Brisbane to Sydney).—†219, *liacta* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 367 (Brisbane).—220, *thetias* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 796 (Sydney, Mt. Lofty, W.A.: Albany).—221, *nephelella* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1893, p. 212 (Nambour to Lismore).—222, *dichroa* Low., *ibid.*, 1893, p. 179 (Melbourne, Birchip, Adelaide). = *callioptis* Low., *ibid.*, 1903, p. 226.—223, *zophodes* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 784 (Katoomba).—224, *basileuca*, n. sp. (W.A.: Mt. Dale).—225, *lechriogramma*, n. sp. (W.A.: Busselton).—226, *anthemodes* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, p. 780 (Mt. Wilson to Beaconsfield). = *tetraphaea* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 337 (Tasmania).—227, *hemisphaerica* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, p. 780 (Cape York to Tweed Heads).—228, *sphaeroides* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1896, p. 31 (Brisbane).—†229, *chromatarcha* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 232 (Sydney).—230, *canephora* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1883, p. 339 (Mt. Gambier; Tasmania).—231, *sufurea* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, p. 786 (Sydney to Pt. Lincoln; W.A.: Albany).—†232, *hilaropa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1672 (W.A.: Perth, York).—233, *protadelpha* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1672 (Sea Lake; W.A.: Perth, Busselton, Cunderdin).—234, *cosmanthes* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1671 (W.A.: Geraldton).—235, *mesozona* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1903, p. 225 (Stawell).—236, *eurrhoa* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1885, p. 789 (Toowoomba to Gisborne; Mt. Lofty, Tasmania).—†237, *phthorodoxa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1885, p. 794 (Sydney, Katoomba).—238, *psaritis*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—239, *achroa* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 232 (Adelaide).—240, *xuthochroa*, n. sp. (Hobart).—241, *pelophanes*, n. sp. (Tasmania).—242, *acalles* Turn., *Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1926, p. 139 (Mt. Wellington). = *silicolor* Turn., *ibid.*, 1926, p. 140.—†243, *aetodes* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1888, p. 1673 (Mt. Lofty).—244, *centrosticha*, n. sp. (Gisborne).—245, *nephotypa*, n. sp. (Katoomba).—246, *trichoceros*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—247, *pseudospretella* Sttn. *Brit. Tin.*, p. 14 (Introduced; in Houses). = *improbella* Wlk., *Char. Lep. Het.*, p. 86; Turn., *Mem. Nat. Mus. Melb.*, iv, p. 7 (Stanthorpe; mountain areas of N.S.W. and S.A.; Victoria, Tasmania).

BORKHAUSENIA HEMILEUCA Turn.

The type of this species, which I described in 1896, should be in the South Australian Museum. I have not recognized it since and think it is improbable that it really belongs to this genus.

167. BORKHAUSENIA LEPTOPHYLLA, n. sp.

λεπτοφυλλος, slender-winged.

♀. 13 mm. Head orange-ochreous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous, terminal joint and base of second joint on outer surface dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous; apices of tegulae ochreous. Abdomen grey; tuft, sides, and undersurface pale ochreous. Forewings narrow, elongate, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; orange-ochreous; markings and some irroration dark fuscous; a moderate basal fascia; an irregular line from one-fourth costa to mid-

dorsum, dilated on costa, bent longitudinally and again transversely in disc; a large costal spot at two-thirds, giving off two lines, one to termination of first line, the other nearly to dorsum at three-fourths; a similar costal spot at five-sixths giving off two lines, one joining termination of preceding line, the other to tornus; cilia orange-ochreous; bases fuscous. Hindwings very narrowly ovate-lanceolate; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

North Queensland: Eungella (2,500 ft.) in September; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

176. *BORKHAUSENIA HOMOEPELA*, n. sp.

ὁμοπελος, uniformly dusky.

♂. 17-19 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey-brown. Legs fuscous. Forewings moderately broad, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; pale fuscous without markings; cilia pale fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; whitish-grey; cilia whitish-grey.

The forewings are much broader and the hindwings much paler than in *B. nyctora* Meyr.

Western Australia: Denmark in March; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

182. *BORKHAUSENIA TANYTRICHA*, n. sp.

τανυτριχος, long-haired.

♂. 13-14 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint 1; fuscous mixed with ochreous-whitish. Antennae fuscous-brown with black annulations; ciliations 6. Abdomen brownish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-brown finely and closely irrorated with fuscous; four blackish discal spots, first before one-third, second elongate following first and in a line with first and third, third before two-thirds; pale spots between first and second, second and third, and beneath third; plical slightly beyond first discal, a fuscous spot on five-sixths costa; cilia concolorous. Hindwings pale fuscous; basal two-fifths whitish-ochreous, tolerably well defined; cilia pale fuscous, on tornus and dorsum whitish-ochreous.

Queensland: National Park (2,500-3,000 ft.) in November; two specimens.

183. *BORKHAUSENIA PHANEROSTICTA*, n. sp.

φανεροστικτος, with conspicuous dots.

♂, ♀. 18-19 mm. Head whitish-ochreous; crown more or less fuscous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; dark fuscous, inner surface and some irroration whitish-ochreous. Antennae whitish-ochreous annulated with blackish; ciliation in male 3. Thorax fuscous-brown. Abdomen pale brownish. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi ringed with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, oval, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous; stigmata blackish, first discal at one-fourth, second before and third after middle, all in line, plical beyond first discal; a series of dark fuscous dots near margin from four-fifths costa to a dorsal dot

before tornus; cilia whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: National Park (4,000 ft.) in November and December; three specimens.

184. BORKHAUSENIA PERIGRAPTA, n. sp.

περιγραπτος, marked round.

♂. 18 mm. Head and thorax pale grey. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; grey-whitish, external surface of second joint fuscous towards base. Antennae grey-whitish, towards base fuscous; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; middle tarsi with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale grey; markings and some scattered scales blackish; a moderate sub-basal transverse fascia; first discal at one-third, plical slightly before it, second discal before two-thirds; a conspicuous series of four costal dots from middle to near apex, thence a submarginal series of much smaller dots to tornus; cilia pale grey with a few blackish points. Hindwings elongate-ovate; whitish-grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Not near any other species.

Western Australia: Denmark in March; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

185. BORKHAUSENIA CHALCOTEUCTA, n. sp.

χαλχοτευκτος, brassy.

♂. 19 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; fuscous, inner surface whitish-ochreous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous (posterior pair missing). Forewings narrow, broadest towards base, costa rather strongly arched, apex acute, termen extremely oblique; ochreous-white; markings fuscous; a costal streak throughout, very narrow to one-third, thence broader; a dorsal streak from one-fourth extended along tornus and termen to apex; a transverse fascia from one-third costa to mid-dorsum, interrupted above fold; a second fascia from two-thirds costa to tornus; cilia fuscous, on tornus grey.

Nearest *B. hypochalcha* Meyr.

Victoria: Gisborne in January; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

187. BORKHAUSENIA OXYPEUCES Turn.

I described this as a *Eulechria*. In the type, 7 of forewings runs to apex, but in a second example from Victoria to the costal side of apex. In wing-shape and markings it is allied to *B. hypochalcha* Meyr.

192. BORKHAUSENIA GYPSOMICTA, n. sp.

γυψομικτος, mixed with whitish.

♂. 20-21 mm. Head grey; side-tufts whitish. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male two-thirds. Thorax fuscous; apices of tegulae and a large central spot whitish. Abdomen dark grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair with inner surface of tibiae and tarsal rings whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely oblique; whitish with dense fuscous irroration, appearing grey; median

area more whitish; stigmata dark fuscous, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal at two-thirds, an additional dot between the last and tornus; cilia grey. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; 3 and 4 coincident; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Stanthorpe in December; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

195. *BORKHAUSENIA LECITHOMOCILA*, n. sp.

λεχριομοχλος, with oblique bars.

♂. 24 mm. Head pale grey. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; grey. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey; apices of segments grey-whitish; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow, oval, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey; markings dark fuscous; an inwardly oblique fascia from one-third costa to one-third dorsum; a second fascia from two-thirds costa to termen above tornus, containing a pale central line; a median discal spot between fasciae; an apical suffusion; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia brown-whitish.

New South Wales: Barrington Tops, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

197. *BORKHAUSENIA NIGRIPUNCTA*, n. sp.

nigripunctus, black-spotted.

♀. 18 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; whitish, terminal joint grey. Antennae grey. Legs grey. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey-whitish with slight blackish irroration; spots blackish, one on costa near base, another median, sub-basal, first discal at one-third, longitudinally elongate, plical obsolete, second discal before two-thirds, a spot above dorsum at three-fourths; some blackish irroration on and before termen; cilia grey-whitish irrorated with blackish. Hindwings elongate ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Tasmania: Cradle Mt. (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen.

200. *BORKHAUSENIA ALBIPECTINATA*, n. sp.

albipectinatus, with white pecten.

♂. 17-18 mm. Head grey; margins of crown white. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; fuscous. Antennae grey; pecten white; ciliations in male 1. Thorax grey or fuscous irrorated with whitish. Abdomen grey or fuscous. Legs grey. Forewings narrow, elongate, costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen extremely oblique; fuscous-grey with fine whitish irroration; stigmata dark grey, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal at two-thirds, cilia grey. Hindwings broadly ovate-lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

An obscure species, but the white pecten contrasting with the grey face is distinctive.

Queensland: Brisbane in October; Toowoomba in November. Two specimens.

202. *BORKHAUSENIA NUBIFERA* Meyr.

I have examined the type of *B. cyclozona* Low., of which the head, abdomen, and one forewing are now missing. The markings of the forewings are accurately described, except that the transverse marking is said to be at two-thirds instead of one-third, a clerical error. The neuration of the hindwings is that of this genus and not *Paratheta*.

203. BORKHAUSENIA SERRULIFERA, n. sp.

serruliferus, with a small saw.

♂. 18-19 mm. Head and thorax dark grey. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths, grey. Antennae grey; ciliations 2. Abdomen grey, posteriorly brownish in dorsum; tuft pale grey. Legs grey; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey; a curved, oblique, finely serrulate, blackish interrupted line from one-third costa to one-third dorsum; a blackish dot in disc above middle closely following this; some dark fuscous irroration on tornus and in terminal area; cilia grey. Hindwings ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

In one example 3 and 4 of hindwings are stalked, in the other connate.

Queensland, in July and August; two specimens.

205. BORKHAUSENIA IULOPHYLLA, n. sp.

ιυλοφυλλος, with softly hairy wings.

♂. 20 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint four-fifths, rather stout; dark grey. Antennae dark grey; ciliations 1. Thorax grey. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs grey; posterior tibiae pale ochreous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, very oblique; pale grey with some fuscous irroration in terminal area; stigmata fuscous, first at two-fifths, second at two-thirds, plical before first discal, connected by some fuscous scales with dorsum; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings and cilia pale ochreous; a dense crest of long spreading ochreous hairs from base above.

This is certainly a near ally of *Disselia aleurota* Meyr., but that genus cannot, I think, be maintained. The hairy crest which arises from the dorsum of the second anal vein of the male of both species is merely an exaggeration of a smaller pencil of hairs rising from near the base of that vein in the female of *aleurota*, and in both sexes of *pseudospretella* and other species of *Borkhausenia*.

Western Australia: Albany in February; one specimen in Coll. Barnard.

208. BORKHAUSENIA GYPSODES, n. sp.

γυψωδης, chalk-white.

♂. 18 mm. Head grey. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations 2. Thorax fuscous, margins suffusedly pale grey. Abdomen grey, dorsum except base fuscous-brown; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboval, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish, margins suffused with grey; stigmata fuscous, first discal at one-third, plical well before it; second discal at two-thirds; a sub-terminal series of small fuscous dots from beneath five-sixths costa to tornus; pale grey. Hindwings ovate; pale grey; cilia whitish.

Western Australia: Kalamunda, near Perth, in January; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

210. BORKHAUSENIA MISELLA, n. sp.

misellus, miserable.

♂. 18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; fuscous, internal surface and terminal joint whitish-ochreous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male two-thirds. Thorax

fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; grey; markings fuscous; a subcostal dot at one-sixth; a thick outwardly oblique line from beneath one-fourth costa to fold, there curved outwards to become longitudinal for a short distance, both ends rounded, second discal at three-fifths, with an additional dot below and beneath it; apical area suffused with fuscous; cilia grey. Hindwings elongate-ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 ft.) in November; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

212. *BORKHAUSENIA VERNILIS*, n. sp.

vernilis, mean.

♂. 18-19 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Legs fuscous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous with a few dark fuscous scales mostly in terminal area; stigmata small or nearly obsolete, dark fuscous, first discal at one-fourth, plical beneath it, second discal slightly beyond middle, sometimes an additional dot between and above discals; cilia fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Western Australia: Denmark in March and April; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

213. *BORKHAUSENIA CNECOCRANA*, n. sp.

κνηκοκρανος, with yellowish head.

♂. 18-20 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male two-thirds. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; grey-whitish; irrorated with fuscous except in middle and towards base; a thick fuscous streak on costa to two-thirds; stigmata dark fuscous, first discal at one-third, confluent with costal streak, plical slightly beyond it, second discal at two-thirds, additional dots above and below middle, and beneath second discal; cilia grey. Hindwings elongate-ovate; grey; cilia grey.

New South Wales: Sydney, in October; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

214. *BORKHAUSENIA FLAVIPUNCTA*, n. sp.

flavipunctus, yellow-spotted.

♂. 12 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; second joint whitish, basal half of outer surface and a subapical ring fuscous, third joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous. (Abdomen missing.) Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; white with some fuscous irroration; a suffused yellow spot on base of dorsum; stigmata fuscous, first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal before two-thirds; between these is a broad irrorated band, and apical area is also irrorated; cilia pale fuscous, a spot on tornus yellow. Hindwings elongate-ovate; narrow; grey; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda in August; one specimen.

216. BORKHAUSENIA LISSOPTERA, n. sp.

λίσσοπτερος, smooth-winged.

♂, ♀. 12-16 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; second joint with median and subapical, terminal joint with basal and apical pale fuscous rings. Antennae ochreous-whitish annulated with pale fuscous; ciliations in male two-thirds. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings sub-oval, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish with slight fuscous irroration, mostly in terminal half; stigmata fuscous, first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal before two-thirds; a series of fuscous dots close to termen and apical half of costa; cilia ochreous-whitish, on tornus more or less fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; pale grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

North Queensland: Kuranda in September; Queensland: Stradbroke I. in September among coastal jungle. Five specimens.

217. BORKHAUSENIA LEPTOCNECA, n. sp.

λεπτοκνηκος, slightly yellowish.

♂. 16-18 mm. Head yellow-whitish. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint one-half; whitish, basal two-thirds of external surface of second joint fuscous, second joint with subapical, terminal joint with basal and broad apical fuscous rings. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous; anterior edge and a posterior spot whitish. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; whitish, towards dorsum yellowish-tinged, rather densely irrorated with pale fuscous except on dorsum; markings pale fuscous; a broad costal streak from base to one-fourth; an oblique line from one-fourth costa to dorsum near middle; sometimes interrupted above dorsum; first discal at one-third, connected with this line; second at two-thirds connected by a line with tornus; an interrupted line or series of dots close to termen and apical third of costa; cilia grey, on tornus pale yellowish. Hindwings elongate-ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Eungella (2,500 ft.) in September; three specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

224. BORKHAUSENIA BASILEUCA, n. sp.

βασίλευκος, whitish at the base.

♂. 18 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous; apices of tegulae whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint 1; dark fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; fuscous; stigmata obscure, dark fuscous, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal at two-thirds; a small but distinct median whitish spot at base; cilia fuscous, apices grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Very obscure, but should be recognizable by the white spots on apices of tegulae and bases of forewings.

Western Australia: Mt. Dale in January; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

225. BORKHAUSENIA LECHRIOGRAMMA, n. sp.

λεχριογραμμος, obliquely marked.

♀. 18–20 mm. Head and thorax whitish irrorated with grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; whitish partly suffused with grey. Antennae grey. Abdomen whitish-grey; bases of segments on dorsum ochreous-brown. Legs grey; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderately broad, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; whitish uniformly irrorated with grey and patchily with fuscous; markings fuscous; first discal at one-third, plical beyond it, elongate, second discal at two-thirds, included in a line from three-fifths costa to termen above tornus; a line from four-fifths costa, sharply angled before apex, and continued close to termen to tornus; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings elongate-ovate; pale grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Western Australia: Busselton in October; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch.

238. BORKHAUSENIA PSARITIS, n. sp.

ψαριτις, ashen-grey.

♂, ♀. 16–19 mm. Head white. Palpi white; second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; second joint with basal half and a subapical ring fuscous; terminal joint sometimes partly fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous; ciliations in male one-half. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs whitish; anterior pair mostly fuscous; middle tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, suboblong, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; white with fuscous markings; a narrow basal fascia prolonged as a broad streak along costa to one-fourth; an inwardly oblique fascia from one-third costa to one-fourth dorsum, anteriorly well defined, and with a median darker dot, posteriorly broadly suffused on costa and dorsum; a second fascia confluent with preceding on costa to tornus, joined by a broad streak from apex; posterior area of disc is mainly fuscous, but there are three white patches of variable size left by these fasciae, one dorsal, one costal, one terminal; an interrupted terminal line; cilia fuscous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 to 3,500 ft.) in December, January and March; 23 specimens.

241. BORKHAUSENIA PELOPHANES, n. sp.

πελοφανης, dusky.

♂. 18 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; brownish, outer surface of second joint irrorated with blackish, base of terminal joint blackish. Antennae fuscous-brown; in male serrate, ciliations in male one-half. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous-brown; stigmata blackish, first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal slightly beyond middle; cilia brown. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Tasmania: Russell Falls in January; one specimen.

244. BORKHAUSENIA CENTROSTICHA, n. sp.

κεντροστιχος, with central streak.

♂. 24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint one-half; fuscous with some whitish scales, apex of second joint whitish. (Abdomen missing.) Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; fuscous; a blackish median streak from one-third to nearly two-thirds; its anterior end bent slightly upwards, followed posteriorly by a blackish dot, both partly edged with whitish; cilia fuscous, apices paler. Hindwings rather broadly ovate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Very sombre, but very distinct by the curious central streak of forewings.

Victoria: Gisborne in August; one specimen from pupa found under bark (R. W. Hill). Type in Coll. Lyell.

245. BORKHAUSENIA ΝΕΦΟΤΥΠΑ, n. sp.

νεφοτυπος, cloud-marked.

♀. 24 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint four-sixths, grey-whitish with a few fuscous scales, terminal joint fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, strongly oblique; grey; a strong undefined dorsal suffusion cut by an inwardly oblique grey-whitish streak above one-fifth dorsum; first discal at one-third, plical before it, confluent with dorsal suffusion, second discal before two-thirds; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

New South Wales: Waterfall near Bulli in September; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

246. BORKHAUSENIA TRICOCEROS, n. sp.

τρικοκερωσ, with hairy horns.

♂. 18-19 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish annulated with pale fuscous; ciliations in male 5. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings suboval, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous with slight patchy fuscous irroration; first discal at one-fourth, plical beyond it, second discal before two-thirds, an additional spot midway between first and second, all dark fuscous; an indistinct series of fine fuscous dots close to termen and apex; cilia whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous points. Hindwings elongate-oval; grey-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

There is a pencil of long hairs arising from the dorsum of the second anal vein of the hindwings just as in *B. pseudospretella* and some other species.

Queensland: National Park (4,000 ft.) in November; two specimens.